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CHAS. E. PENNOCK'S

PRICE LIST OF

Dec 7 1893

Fruit Trees & Nursery Stock

HOME-MADE AND HOME-
GROWN.

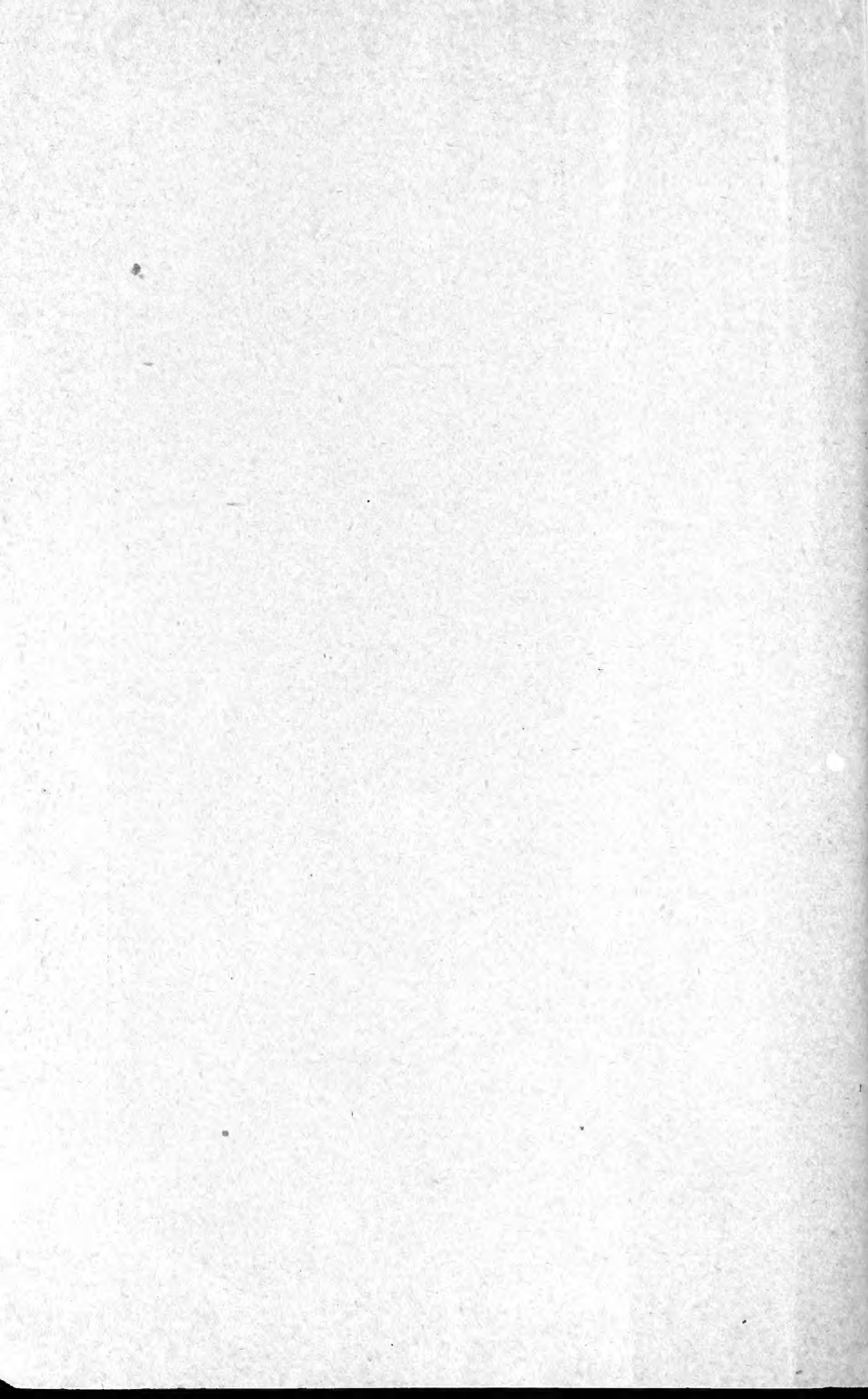


SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO
SEVERE CLIMATES.

THAT GROW THE BEST, BEAR THE BEST,
AND ARE THE BEST.

APPLE GROVE NURSERIES,
FORT COLLINS, COLORADO.

FORT COLLINS, COLO. :
THE COURIER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., PRINTERS.
1893.



SPRING, 1893.

CHAS. E. PENNOCK'S
PRICE LIST
OF
HOME-MADE AND HOME-GROWN
FRUIT TREES
AND
NURSERY STOCK

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Extracts from the Press.

[From the Colorado Farmer.]

A few years ago men who put out fruit were ridiculed, but now the laugh has turned and the faithful are beginning to find their reward.

One of the men whose prospects are brightest in this line, is Chas. E. Pennock, who many years ago located at Bellvue, behind the first ridge of the foothills, and began working out his idea of a fruit farm and nursery. At that time there was no question of his being a confirmed crank. He followed his bent, however, and by years of patient labor has developed in the pleasant little valley one of the best nurseries in the State. He is enthusiastic in his work and is conducting a large number of experiments with native and other fruits, the results of which will be of immense value to all fruit-growers. He is in touch with the leading horticulturists of the country, and is being instrumental in introducing Colorado native fruits into every experiment station, and, by exchange, of testing the fruits of other States in our climate and conditions.

The fact that Mr. Pennock has been chosen to furnish a large proportion of the Colorado exhibit at the World's Fair, is proof that his reliability and competency are recognized. A visit to his nursery will convince any observer that the choice was well made. He is growing 125 varieties of strawberries, and the greatest possible care is taken to secure purity of stock and growth of fruit that will seem phenomenal. His apple trees have already been sent to Chicago, and were pronounced the finest on the ground. He has over 150 varieties of apples, and a thriftier, cleaner, more symmetrical lot of trees could not be found. The past spring he put out 40,000 root-grafts

of his own make, besides 35,000 cuttings from shrubs and vines.

Mr. Pennock's nurseries are kept in excellent condition, and his entire stock is grown under his own careful supervision. Only those varieties are propagated which in a thorough test have proven their superior excellence and adaptability to the Colorado climate.

[From the Fort Collins Courier, April 7, 1892.]

Mr. Pennock's facilities for growing and handling good nursery stock are not surpassed anywhere. His grounds are sheltered by high hills on the east, south and west sides, which afford protection from the fierce blasts of wind and storm, and the soil is a dark, rich, sandy loam, very fertile, easily tilled, and extremely productive. The superiority of the trees grown in this nursery over those brought from the east is so manifest that the two kinds will hardly bear comparison. Even a novice can readily point out the difference, the contrast being so strikingly in favor of the former. The venerable Dr. Shaw, Secretary of the State Horticultural Society, who is one of the best judges of fruit trees in the State, noted the superior character of Mr. Pennock's trees and at once made arrangements for an exhibit of them at the World's Columbian Exposition. It is worthy of note that Mr. Pennock's is one of six Colorado nurseries selected to make up the Colorado exhibit. This is an honor over which Larimer County, as well as Mr. Pennock, may well feel proud. Dr. Shaw's decision in this matter was reached after a critical inspection of all the nurseries in the State. The State exhibit of nursery stock will embrace trees in all the different stages of development, from the tiny shoot to trees in bearing.

The primary cause of Mr. Pennock's pronounced success in fruit and tree culture, is that he is constantly experimenting with and propagating new varieties, testing the character and quality of the fruit, and the hardiness of the trees and their adaptability to Colorado soil and climate. His motto is "prove everything in the fruit line and hold fast only to that which is good." He has, to a large extent, experimented with the hardy native fruits

with gratifying success. A little low bush, known as the Rocky Mountain cherry, has been so improved by intelligent cultivation, as to become the wonder and admiration of fruit-growers all over the country, and orders for this species are pouring in upon him from almost every direction. It is as hardy as a wild crab-apple and is as sure and prolific a bearer as a currant. Its fruit is truly delicious, either fresh, canned or made into preserves. It is destined to become very popular with fruit-growers and gardeners.

[From the Courier, April 7.]

Mr. C. E. Pennock, of the Apple Grove Nurseries, Bellvue, will go to Denver to-day with an exceptionally fine collection of nursery stock, prepared expressly for the World's Columbian Exhibition at Dr. Shaw's request. If there are any nurserymen in the State that can make a better showing of Colorado grown trees, shrubs and vines, we would very much like to know where they live.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the kind friends, who, by their liberal patronage, have made it necessary to issue this Catalogue, we herewith extend our heartfelt thanks, and promise, in return, that we will try to so conduct our business in the future, as in the past, to merit a continuance of same.

OUR LOCATION

is six miles west of Fort Collins, twenty-five miles south of the Wyoming line, on the Stout branch of the U. P. R. R. Protected from the cold blasts of winter by the Rocky Mountains on the west and north, and the hogbacks on the east and south; with a soil composed of vegetable mold, the wash for thousands of years from the surrounding hills, it would seem that this favored spot was specially formed by nature to grow material out of which to make beautiful and fruitful a treeless desert. Here, in 1881, we started our fruit farm and nursery, commencing in a very humble way, increasing little by little, testing all the old and new fruits, discarding the worthless, propagating from the best, until now we think it safe to say, that no more choice assortment of nursery stock is to be found in the West.

IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT

that a large majority of nursery stock advertised and sold as Colorado grown, is either shipped and delivered direct from Eastern nurseries, or at best is sold to planters after merely being procured from the East and transplanted or heeled in a short time before delivery. Right here we wish to say, that we not only grow our trees, but we graft them ourselves. It is a subject we have given a great deal of study, and have experimented considerably in that direction. The grafting has much to do with the future

health and fruitfulness of the tree. We use cions cut from healthy, thrifty, bearing trees, growing in our own orchard, using no suckers or water-sprouts. The best seedling stocks are selected. Choosing cion and root of even size, we use care to have the inner bark connect on both sides as nearly as possible. This being so, wounds heal over quickly, favoring earlier growth, and, being healthier, are better able to resist disease than where grafted in a careless, slipshod manner. The same care for detail applies to all branches of our business.

A WORD TO THE FARMER.

In these days of fifty-cent wheat, it behooves the farmer to look about for something more profitable to engage in than ordinary farming, and the question naturally arises, "What will that something be?" Now, why not try the fruit business? Plant an orchard. To the careful cultivator, there is money in any branch of the fruit industry in Colorado. Fruit trees always increase the value of land on which they stand; they add nothing to the taxes and are growing and improving in value while we are sleeping, and when in bearing will afford a more profitable income per acre than any use to which land can be put.

Mr. J. S. McClelland, of Fort Collins, has just marketed 1,081 barrels of apples off 15 acres of ground, the average price being \$4.50 per barrel, amounting to \$4,864.50, which very much more than made up the losses on the balance of his 320-acre farm.

Mr. Perry Bosworth, of Fort Collins, has sold the present season off less than a tenth of an acre \$160 worth of apples.

Mr. J. W. Shipp, of La Porte, has in his cellar 5,200 pounds of apples picked from 19 trees which stand on an eighth of an acre. He is offered 4 cents per pound, which would amount to \$1,664 an acre.

We have picked from some of our own trees, four years planted, two barrels of apples. These cases cited are not extraordinary for yield. Prices will, of course, vary from year to year, but calculations based on half present prices give no mean results. Anybody that will take care of their trees can do as well.

The small fruits are just as profitable. Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries and currants, yield year after year an income per acre of from \$300 to \$1,000.

Besides the profit, the pleasure and healthfulness to be derived from fruit-growing is ample payment for the planting and care of it. The man who owns an acre of ground and has a family of children, and who fails to raise an abundance of fruit for them, should be doomed to eat green persimmons the balance of his life.

CARE FOR YOUR PLANTS!

Too much stress cannot be laid on this. Though it often happens that large crops are yielded by poorly tended plants (and that thus men are reminded by the lowly members of the vegetable kingdom to return "good for evil"), yet it is policy, if not only proper gratitude, to care for your servants according to the best lights you may have.

OUR GUARANTEE.

Some ask us if we guarantee our plants to live. Ask the farmer from whom you buy a cow if he will guarantee it to live. Ask your grocer if he will guarantee the sack of sugar you have just bought to never become exhausted. Either of which is just as reasonable as to ask it of us. We guarantee our stock to be first-class in every respect, to be true to name, and to be delivered in first-class condition—and do no other replacing.

TERMS.

Cash or satisfactory reference before delivery of stock.

Remit by registered letter, draft or money order on Fort Collins. All orders booked and numbered as received. Packing free, and delivered on board cars at prices quoted.

Where there is no express service, it may be necessary to order plants of Raspberry, Blackberry, Gooseberry or Currants by mail. In such cases, add 20 cents to price per dozen, 40 cents for 50, or 75 cents for 100.

In ordering 5 plants at rates per 10, 50 at 100, and 500 at 1,000 rates, it is not intended that the 5, 50 or 500 should be made up of several varieties.

IN CONCLUSION,

let us say to those who have never given us an order, try a few of our plants. We are sure they will please you. We never recommend a fruit till after a thorough test on our experimental grounds. It is to those who in former years gave us a trial order that we owe our fast-increasing business. They have been our best friends, and if a thorough appreciation of the axiom that our customers' interests are our own, and honest, liberal dealing will do so, we intend to make friends of all our customers.

Address all orders to

CHAS. E. PENNOCK,
Fort Collins, Colo.

TESTIMONIALS.

FORT COLLINS, Nov. 21, 1892.

Having been familiar with Mr. Pennock's nursery from its incipency up to the present time, I feel justified in saying that I believe his nursery stock is Colorado grown, as I personally know that he plants the seed to grow the stocks and selects cions for grafting from thrifty trees that have been fruited in Colorado. Would also say that my business relations with Mr. Pennock have always been very satisfactory.

W. F. WATROUS.

OFFICE OF
RIVERSIDE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GARDEN. }
J. A. GORDON, PROPRIETOR.
FORT COLLINS, COLO., Nov. 15, 1892.

To the Public :

Having bought considerable stock of Chas. E. Pennock, and my orders having always been filled in a most satisfactory manner, I cheerfully recommend Mr. Pennock to anyone in need of trees or nursery stock, and am satisfied that any orders given him will be filled honestly and everything will be true to name.

I have seen the Rocky Mountain Cherry, which he offers for sale, in fruit, and believe it is something which everyone ought to have that can find a place to plant it, for it is a grand fruit and a very valuable cherry.

Respectfully,

J. A. GORDON.

FORT COLLINS, COLO., Nov. 22, 1892.

Mr. Chas. E. Pennock, Fort Collins, Colo. :

DEAR SIR—The apple trees purchased from you four years ago last spring have made a fine growth and are all

healthy. This last season one of them bore at least a bushel of fine fruit. The plum trees are looking well, and I expect the coming season to get a good crop of plums.

The small fruits have all done well, especially the strawberries.

I can cheerfully recommend your stock to anyone wishing to purchase. Yours, very truly,

J. C. ABBOTT.

LIVERMORE, COLO., Nov. 20, 1892.

Mr. Chas. E. Pennock, Fort Collins, Colo. :

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 18th inst. received. I am very much pleased that you are going to publish a Catalogue. The greatest success you can achieve is to please your patrons, as you have always done.

I take pleasure in sending my friends to the Apple Grove Nurseries, assuring them they will get reliable stock and be sure of prompt and courteous treatment.

I wish you success in your pains-taking efforts to please.

Respectfully, yours,

J. C. BARLOW.

VIRGINIA DALE, COLO., Nov. 21, 1892.

Chas. E. Pennock, Esq., Fort Collins, Colo. :

SIR—I believe it my duty to you and those who wish to grow fruit in this country, to recommend your nursery.

I have been trying for some time to raise a few apples up here from trees which I have bought of Eastern agents, but they have done no good. I paid them double, too, that I paid you for yours.

I planted fifty of your trees last spring and they are alive and doing well, but one.

Those four Improved Rocky Mountain Cherries are fine (I thought you were trying to give me a little game about them). I think a great deal of them now. As you were short of them last spring, I want you to save me twenty-five of them next spring, and also seventy-five of different kinds of your fruit trees. For I know I can make your trees grow up here, where I can't the Eastern.

I hope you will stay in the business until every ranch-

man has a nice grove of your trees, and grows his own fruit at home.

Save me some of the same kind I got from you last spring. You know I live away up high. Yours truly,
FRED CHRISTMAN.

R. S. EDWARDS, }
PROSPECT FRUIT FARM. }

HIGHLANDS, COLO., April 8, 1892.

Chas. E. Pennock, Fort Collins, Colo.:

DEAR SIR—I received the stock in splendid order. If you continue to send out your goods so nicely packed, as to me, you will most assuredly be successful in your business. Truly, yours,
R. S. EDWARDS.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION. }
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, }
WALTER J. QUICK, B. S., DIRECTOR OF STATION. }
FRANK L. WATROUS, ASSISTANT. }

FORT COLLINS, COLO., Nov. 26, 1892.

Mr. Chas. E. Pennock, Fort Collins, Colo.:

DEAR SIR—From a careful inspection of your orchard and nursery when last there, I was strongly impressed with the belief that you are one of the very few men who have gotten into the right niche.

The nursery business is a special business in itself, and no one need expect to succeed who has not a special fitness and adaptability for the work.

I see you have that peculiar faculty, possessed by so few, of making things grow thriftily. Your trees are cheaper at one dollar each, than are Eastern trees at ten cents.

The best lesson for a skeptic on Colorado fruit growing I could suggest, would be a visit to your grounds. Anyone who could not in this way be convinced of the grand possibilities for Colorado horticulture, should be condemned to pork and beans for the balance of his natural life. Wishing you success, I am yours, truly,

FRANK L. WATROUS.

OFFICE OF
MYRON H. AKIN,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE. }

FORT COLLINS, COLO., Dec. 8, 1892.

Chas. E. Pennock, Esq., Fort Collins, Colo.:

DEAR SIR—It affords me great pleasure to add a word of recommendation with reference to the merits of your peerless cherry, which is beyond all question the most profitable fruit of the kind for this Rocky Mountain region. I do not hesitate to venture the assertion that within a very few years, if sufficient trees can be raised, it will be found in the orchards and lawns of ninety per cent. of the people owning homes in Larimer county.

Every one of the dozen I purchased of you have grown wonderfully fast, and I anticipate great results from them.

Very truly, yours, MYRON H. AKIN.

FORT COLLINS, COLO., Dec. 3, 1892.

After an acquaintance of six or seven years with Chas. E. Pennock, and with his nursery, and his manner of conducting his business, I feel no hesitancy in recommending my friends and acquaintances to give him their patronage, as I think I never saw nursery stock better cared for, and I feel satisfied that customers will find their trees and shrubbery to their liking and true to name.

P. P. BLACK.

BELLVUE, COLO., Nov. 22, 1892.

This is to certify that I have known Mr. Chas. E. Pennock for a number of years as a nurseryman and fruit-grower, and I have purchased of him apple trees, raspberry, blackberry and strawberry plants, all of which have been of excellent quality and true to name, and for liberality and fair, square dealing, as far as my experience has been, he has not an equal, and I believe that this statement will be verified by all those who have had dealings with him.

I cheerfully and heartily recommend him to the public.

H. P. BOSWORTH.

FORT COLLINS, COLO., Dec. 13, 1892.

Mr. Chas. E. Pennock, Fort Collins, Colo. :

DEAR SIR—The trees planted from your nursery were first-class. Would say to my friends setting a new orchard, by your trees of C. E. Pennock, or some other home nurseryman, if there is any that produces as good stock.

Trees shipped a long distance have proved a failure with me in many instances. Truly, yours,

W. A. DRAKE.

OFFICE OF
CASE FRUIT GARDENS. }
LAPORTE, COLO., Dec., 1892.

Chas. E. Pennock, Nurseryman :

DEAR SIR—We can give you the case in a nutshell. Whatever we need in the nursery line, we trust implicitly in you to furnish. Yours,

J. S. CASE.

OFFICE OF JESSE HARRIS, }
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND SCOTCH HORSES. }

FORT COLLINS, COLO., Dec. 8, 1892.

Mr. Chas. E. Pennock, Fort Collins, Colo. :

DEAR SIR—The Improved Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry, which you have labored so assiduously to bring to the notice of the people, I consider the greatest discovery in fruit culture of modern times.

While every farmer and land owner in our beautiful valley should never tire of planting and caring for trees, I do not hesitate to say to one and all of them, "Plant the Rocky Mountain Cherry first," and then thank Mr. Pennock for being a public benefactor.

I want a hundred more of them.

Very sincerely yours,

JESSE HARRIS.

PLEASANT VALLEY, COLO., Dec. 8, 1892.

I have known Mr. Chas. E. Pennock for the past eight years. As a neighbor and reliable business man, I consider the gentleman first-class. I have purchased

nursery stock from him, and upon delivery have invariably found everything equal to, or even better, than was represented. I consider Mr. Pennock reliable in every particular. Respectfully, etc., FRANK C. ROUTT.

FORT COLLINS, COLO., Dec. 1, 1892.

Having participated in the selection and packing of plants for delivery to customers, I can add the certification of actor and eye-witness, that all stock passes through most careful inspection. A high standard of excellence is set and maintained, and a great many plants are thrown out as without value, that I am satisfied would be sent out and money collected therefor by other and less conscientious nurserymen. CHAS. E. SCHAAP.

List of Fruit Trees and Shrubs.

APPLE TREES.

Plant in spring, $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart each way, 160 to the acre. Thus planted, they protect each other from winds and frosts, and bear many profitable crops before becoming crowded, at which time every other one may be cut out. Plant young trees, not older than two years. Trees of that age are more easily transplanted; contain more fibrous roots; can be trained to any desired shape; usually commence bearing soonest; make the best orchard.

In setting trees, dig the holes $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep and from 2 to 3 feet across, and see that the tree has sufficient roots to make a hole of that size necessary. Throw the surface soil on one side of the hole and the sub-soil on the other. Now put the surface soil back in the hole, leaving the center the highest, in a mound shape. Take your tree and cut off all bruised or mutilated roots with a sharp knife, sloping from the under side. Then set the tree on the mound of soil, so that when done the tree will stand at about the same height as in the nursery row. Spread the roots out in a natural position, slanting downwards. Next shovel in surface soil until roots are well covered. Tread the soil down firmly, and see that the fine soil comes in contact with all the fibrous roots. Fill the hole up to within an inch or two of the top. Then, when a row is planted in this way, turn on water, letting each tree become well soaked. This will settle the dirt thoroughly.

After twenty-four hours, shovel sub-soil around every tree. There are no weed seeds in this sub-soil, and if stirred after each irrigation it will make a good mulch the first season.

Cut back branches one-half the previous year's growth, or back to three or four buds, leaving top bud on the outside of each branch thus cut off. Cut not nearer than a half inch to bud.

Cease cultivation and irrigation about the first of August in order to allow the wood to become well ripened. Then water thoroughly in November. The *general rules* given here apply to setting out all nursery stock.

PRICES OF APPLE TREES.

Age, 3 years ; 6 to 8 feet.....each, 35c ; per 10, \$3.00 ; per 100, \$25.00
 Age, 2 years ; 4 to 6 feet.....each, 25c ; per 10, \$2.00 ; per 100, \$15.00
 Age, 2 years ; 3 to 4 feet.....each, 15c ; per 10, \$1.25 ; per 100, \$ 8.00
 Age, 1 year ; 3 to 4 feet.....each, 15c ; per 10, \$1.00 ; per 100, \$ 7.50

VARIETIES.

[NOTE—The numerals after varieties denote age of stock we have to offer.]

Summer—Duchess of Oldenburg, 1, 2, 3 ; Red Astrachan, 1, 2, 3 ; Tetofsky, 1, 2 ; Yellow Transparent, 2, 3 ; Whitney No. 20, 1, 2, 3 ; Sweet June, 3 ; Early Pennock, 3.

Fall—Alexander, 2, 3 ; Wealthy, 1, 2, 3 ; Autumn Strawberry, 1, 2, 3 ; Haas, 1, 2, 3 ; McMahon, 3 ; Plumb's Cider, 3.

Winter—Ben Davis, 1, 2 ; Pewaukee, 2 ; Tallman Sweet, 1, 2 ; Winesap, 1, 2 ; Roman Stem, 1, 2 ; Stark, 1, 2 ; Wythe, 1, 2, 3 ; Little Red Romanite, 3 ; Lawver, 3 ; McIntosh Red, 3 ; Huntsman, 3 ; White Winter Pearmain, 3 ; Northwestern Greening, 3 ; Fameuse or Snow, 1, 3 ; Mann, 3 ; Jonathan, 1 ; Walbridge, 1 ; Pioneer, 1.

Crabs—Hyslop, 2 ; Yellow Prolific, 2 ; Transcendent, 2 ; Minnesota, 2.

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES,

of which we have only a limited quantity of each : Gano, 2 ; Uncle Ben, 1 ; Red June, 1, 2 ; Plumb's Cider, 1 ; Pewaukee, 1 ; Early Harvest, 1, 2 ; Isham Sweet, 1, 2 ; Yellow Transparent, 1, 2 ; Lawver, 1, 2 ; Big Rambo, 1, 2 ; Nelson Sweet, 1, 2 ; Little Red Romanite, 1, 2 ; Beache's Garden, 1, 2 ; Utter's Red, 1, 2 ; Seek-no-further, 1, 2 ; Lady Sweet, 2 ; Moscow Pear, 2 ; Salome, 2 ; Wolf

River, 2; Price's Sweet, 2; Arkansas Black, 2; Mann, 2; Fink, 2; Fameuse, 2; Jenetou, 2; Borsdorf, 2; Gideon, 2; Watrous, 2; Grimes' Golden, 2; Maiden Blush, 2; Willow Twig, 2; Dyer, 1; Jessie, 2; St. Lawrence, 2.

Crabs—Martha, 2; Brier's Sweet, 2; Hughe's, 2; Lake Winter, 2; Lady Elgin, 2; Coral, 2.

PLUM TREES.

Plant in spring, 10 feet apart each way. Planting different varieties together will promote fruitfulness. Same care and principles in setting out as for apples.

PRICE OF PLUM TREES.

Age, 1 year; 3 to 4 feet.....each, 25 cents; per 10, \$2.00
Age, 2 years; 5 to 6 feet.....each, 50 cents; per 10, \$4.00

VARIETIES.

Forest Garden, 1, 2; Weaver, 1; Desota, 1, 2; Lombard, 1; German Prune, 1; Little Blue Damson, 2; Miner, 2.

CHERRY TREES.

Plant 12 to 15 feet apart.

PRICE OF CHERRY TREES.

Large, 4 to 6 feet.....each, 40 cents; per 10, \$3.00
3 to 4 feet.....each, 25 cents; per 10, \$2.00

VARIETIES.

Morello and Early Richmond.

THE IMPROVED ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY.

Should be planted 8 feet apart.

Fast superceding all other varieties where known. Twenty of this variety sold in Northern Colorado to one of any other. For description and testimonials, see Circular.

Price for plants, 18 inches and over, \$1.00; small, 50 cents.

COLORADO SEEDLING PEACHES.

Price, each, 25 cents.

GRAPES.

Choose a sunny Southern exposure for grapes. Plant from six to eight feet apart each way. Prune in November, leaving not more than two buds to each branch of new wood. Cover same as Raspberries. After second year, should be trellised.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
Concord, black ; most popular grown, rather late	.20	\$1.00	\$ 8.00
Delaware, the standard of excellence ; red ; early	.25	2.00	12.00
Rogers' No. 15 ; large ; purple ; good.....	.25	2.00	12.00
Sweet Water, a green grape of excellent quality..	.25	2.00	12.00
Iona, a very valuable red grape.....	.25	2.00	12.00
Hartford Black, early, productive ; good.....	.20	1.00	8.00
Moore's Early, large, early, black ; the best for short seasons.....	.30	2.50	....
Pocklington, a popular yellow grape.....	.25	2.00	....
Champion, an early desirable black grape.....	.20	1.00	....

STRAWBERRIES.

The Strawberry is more largely planted than any of the small fruits. They are less trouble and come into bearing soonest after being planted. The ground should be heavily manured and plowed in the fall. Plant in rows 3 feet apart, and 15 inches in the row.

Strawberries may be planted any time of the year that the ground is not frozen, but early spring is preferable. Some sorts have pistillate or imperfect blossoms, and will not bear unless planted near varieties having perfect or staminate blossoms to fertilize them. Pistillate plants are usually most productive and valuable. Staminate varieties should be planted every third or fourth row.

If there is any one thing in our business in which we take particular pride, it is our Strawberry plants. Good plants will produce good fruit, and to show the quality of of Strawberries raised on our grounds, we insert the following letter from that veteran horticulturist, Dr. Alex. Shaw. When we consider that nearly his whole life has

been spent in horticultural pursuits, we can better appreciate the testimony given in his letter:

BOARD OF WORLD'S FAIR MANAGERS FOR COLORADO, }
HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT. }
DR. ALEX. SHAW, 39 BARCLAY BLOCK. }

DENVER, COLO., June 24, 1892.

Chas. E. Pennock, Fort Collins, Colo.:

Berries came to hand all right. Varieties fine—the best I have ever seen.

The Governor received his box and was well pleased. He showed samples to all his friends about the State House.

I hope you will succeed in your potting plants for the World's Fair. I think your show of potted plants will make a very unique display. Spare no pains in making it a success. Yours, etc.,

ALEX SHAW, Sup't.

VARIETIES.

[Those marked (p) are pistillate or imperfect, all others are perfect flowered.

	Per Doz.	Per 100.	Per 1000.
Bubach (p), very large and fine.....	8 .25	\$1.00	\$
Warfield (p), the best for market.....	.25	1.00	5.00
Haverland (p), very productive.....	.25	1.00	....
Boynton (p), new, fine.....	.25	1.00	....
Eureka (p), new, large.....	.25	1.00	....
Gandy, best late berry.....	.25	1.00	....
Kentucky, late.....	.25	.75	5.00
Jessie.....	.25	.75	5.00
Crescent (p).....	.25	.75	5.00
Chas. Downing.....	.25	.75	5.00
Capt. Jack.....	.25	.75	5.00
Jucunda (Edward's Favorite).....	.25	1.00	....
Pearl.....	.25	1.00	....
Sharpless.....	.25	1.00	....
Manchester.....	.25	.75	....
Woolverton, new, best fertilizer ever tested.....	.50	2.50	....

☞ Strawberries free by mail at dozen rates.

RED RASPBERRIES.

Plant—in fall is best—for field culture, in rows 7 feet apart, so that team can walk between the rows. For garden culture, 3 to 4 feet each way. For best results, plant an assortment of early, medium and late varieties. Cultivate well. Cut out old canes as soon as done bearing. Cut back new canes fully one-third. Bend down and cover with plow in October or before freezing weather. Water thoroughly late in fall.

Turner—A bright red berry, early and of good flavor. Valuable for family use, but too soft for market.

Price: Per 10, 50 cents; per 100, \$2.00.

Brandywine—One of the best market berries in cultivation; of fair size and bright color. The firmest berry we have ever seen. Its branches are loaded for a period of six weeks.

Price: Per 10, 50 cents; per 100, \$2.00.

Cuthbert—The best late berry; large, of good flavor, and productive. One of the best for table use.

Price: Per 10, 50 cents; per hundred, \$2.00.

Golden Queen—Without doubt the finest flavored Raspberry in cultivation; of very large size, and of a beautiful translucent golden color. Its sturdy branches are yearly bent to the ground with its loads of fruit. No lover of fruit should be without it.

Price: Per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$5.00.

BLACK OR CAP RASPBERRIES.

Same distance for planting and same treatment as recommended for the Red.

Tyler—Season early; color jet black; productive; good.

Price: Per 10, 60 cents; per 100, \$3.00.

Ohio—Medium season; valuable.

Price: Per 10, 60 cents; per 100, \$3.00.

Gregg—Very large; late; productive. The standard market sort.

Price: Per 10, 60 cents; per hundred, \$3.50.

BLACKBERRIES.

Plant and treat same as raspberries.

Erie—New; large; productive. The best in flavor of any yet tested. They brought \$1.00 more per crate the past season than any other variety. Another valuable feature, and making them especially valuable for home gardens, is the fact that they remain in fruit from six to eight weeks.

Price: Root cutting plants, per 10, 75 cents; per 100, \$5.00.

✓ *Wilson*—Early; large; firm. A good market berry. Affected somewhat with double blossom.

Price: Per 10, 60 cents; per 100, \$4.00.

✓ *Taylor's Prolific*—A good old stand-by. Large; of good flavor; exceedingly productive; late.

Price: Per 10, 60 cents; per 100, \$3.00.

✓ *Snyder*—More largely grown than any other Blackberry. Hardy; berries of medium size; sweet and good.

Price: Per 10, 60 cents; per 100, \$3.00.

CURRENTS.

Plant 4 feet apart each way. Currents do best in moist, rich soil. Keep old wood pruned out.

Price: Each 15 cents; per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$6.00.

✓ *Cherry*—A large Red Currant of good quality.

✓ *Red Dutch*—The old popular sort, hardy and productive.

✓ *White Grape*—The best White Currant—large and fine.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Method of planting and treatment same as for Currents.

✓ *Houghton*—Color red; the best and most profitable Gooseberry we have yet tested. Always finds a ready market.

Prices: Large, each 20 cents; per 10, \$1.50; per 100, \$10.00; small, each 10 cents; per 10, 60 cents; per 100, \$4.00.

✓ *Downing*—A large green Gooseberry, the most valuable of the large sorts.

Price: Each 25 cents; per ten, \$2.00.

✓ BUFFALO BERRY.

A tree twenty to twenty-five feet high, exceedingly productive of bright red, rather acid fruit, equaling for similar purposes the Cranberry or the Currant. Valuable, too, as an ornament.

Price: Large, 50 cents; per dozen, \$3.50; small, 25 cents; per dozen, \$2.00.

JUNE OR SERVICE BERRY.

Grows from 2 to 4 feet high; fruit similar to Huckleberry; excellent to eat out of hand or for pies, and perfectly hardy.

Price: Each, 25 cents; per dozen, \$2.00.

GARDEN ROOTS.

Asparagus—Conover's Colossal, per 10, 50 cents; per 100, \$1.50; per M, \$10.00.

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant—Linnæus, per 10, \$1.00; per 100, \$6.00.

Horse-radish—Per 10, \$1.00.

Sage—Holt's Mammoth, per 10, \$1.00.

ELDERBERRY.

This fruit is growing in popularity, and is ere long destined to become one of the standard fruits. A liking for it is easily acquired. It makes the best wine for medicinal purposes of any known. Bearing its mass of fruit on the wood of the present year's growth, it keeps in bearing all summer, and frosts do not affect it. It makes a beautiful ornamental shrub, resembling a snow ball, only on a much larger scale. All things considered, it is one of the most valuable shrubs that can be planted in Colorado.

Price of plants: Large, each 50 cents; small, 25 cents.

CUTTINGS.

Willow—Gray or Russian Mammoth, Golden, and Wisconsin Weeping.

Poplar—Lombardy, Broadleaved and Smoothbarked Cottonwood, Balm of Gilead.

Price: Per 100, 50 cents; per 1,000, \$2.00.

EVERGREENS.

Spruce, Colorado Blue, genuine, 2 to 3 feet, each \$2.00.

" " " " 1 to 2 " " 1.00.

" Douglass or Red, 2 to 3 " " 1.00.

" " " " 1 to 2 " " 50.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Large, 10 feet and up, 2 inches at collar, each \$1.00 ; per 10, \$7.00. Ash, Catalpa, Elm.

8 to 10 feet, each 35 cents ; per 10, \$2.50. Maple, Box Elder, Cottonwood, Elm, Quaking Asp, Gray or Russian Mammoth Willow.

2 to 3 feet, each 15 cents ; per 10, \$1.00 ; per 100, \$7.50. Ash, Elm, Box Elder, Russian Mulberry, Lombardy, Poplar, Cottonwood.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS AND VINES.

Of special merit for hardiness and blooming qualities.

Tartarian Honey Suckle—Pink and white, grows to a height of six or eight feet, blooming very abundantly in earliest spring ; very beautiful and fragrant.

Price: Large, blooming size, each 50 cents ; small, 25 cents.

Spiraea (Bridal Wreath)—A shrub of four to six feet in height, with slender, drooping branches, which when loaded with their pure white blossoms, bend in curves to the ground.

Price: Large, each 50 cents ; small, 25 cents.

Rocky Mountain Snow Ball—Grows from two to four feet high, the flower being somewhat smaller than the ordinary snow ball and of a pinkish cast. It is very beautiful and should be planted in every yard.

Price: Each 50 cents.

Rocky Mountain Clematis (*C. Ligusticifolia*)—One of the most valuable climbers we have ever seen ; a rapid grower. In early summer it bears profusely its pure white flowers, followed later by creamy, feathery balls—thus having two seasons of real beauty.

Price: For large plants, \$1.00.

For other Rocky Mountain fruits and shrubs of merit, see Circular, sent on application.

ROSES, IN ASSORTMENT.

Prices: Large, each 50 cents; small, each 25 cents.

English Violets (Marie Louise)—Double, very fragrant.

Price: Each 10 cents; per 10, 50 cents.

SPRAY PUMPS.

We also offer for sale the Lewis Combination Spray Pump; in our experience with several makes, the cheapest, most effective and economical of any.

Price: Same as at factory, \$5.50 each.

SPECIAL OFFER.

Believing that a great many of our customers feel the need of a better knowledge of horticulture than they possess, and than can be published in detail in a catalogue such as this, we offer, as the best means of such attainment, to all who purchase to the amount of \$5.00 or more from these pages, a year's subscription to the *American Farmer and Horticulturist*, a quarterly journal devoted to the fruit-grower's interests.





Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry.

Prof. Budd, in Rural Life, February 8, 1894, answers a question asked by Mr. B. D. Coppock, of Springville, Iowa.

"Do you know anything about the Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry as advertised by the Iowa Seed Company? Will it be likely to succeed here?"

For a number of years past nurseries in Ohio, and some farther west, have advertised the *Prunus pumila* of the Rocky Mountain region. Usually the name given has been Dwarf Mountain Plum or Utah Hybrid Plum. As distributed the plants have done well in Iowa, but on the drift soils they blossom freely without bearing fruit. Yet when top-worked on native plum they have fruited fairly well, yet their fruit is not much if any better than our best choke cherries.

Recently Mr. Chas.-E. Pennock, of Fort Collins, Colorado, has discovered what he claims to be a vast improvement on the varieties heretofore fruited. This he calls "The Improved Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry." As grown at Fort Collins the fruit is really good in quality and it is a prolific bearer. How it will bear here we do not yet know. Our plants at the college were models of health the past trying summer. *As yet I do not think it is to be obtained in our nurseries.* We have a lot in bud which we will send to those who wish to give it a trial.



IMPROVED DWARF ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY.

We confess that it was with some misgivings that we placed this new fruit on the market last year, knowing full well the gauntlet of criticism new fruits must run; and that a fruit, though unexcelled in its native place, may prove of varying value in other sections. Another year's experience stimulates the belief that it is adapted to a wide range of country, and fills a gap long vacant. Though yet practically untested outside of its native home, we feel that a fruit with so many good qualities must, in time, become one of the standard fruits.

While we could get hundreds of indorsements from those who have tested the Cherry in Colorado, we deem those already in print sufficient to prove its value. We append a few testimonials, selected from many of like character on our files, showing our manner of doing business—also, some bearing on merits of the Cherry:

From the Horticultural Column of the *Rural Life*, published at Waterloo, Iowa, Aug. 31, 1893—Prof. J. L. Budd in charge: "A reader of *Rural Life* at Steamboat Rock sends the following clipping, and asks our opinion of its probable truthfulness." [Here is printed description of Improved Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry as given in our circular, and to which the editor replies:] "This opinion is given by the discoverer and propagator, Chas. E. Pennock, of Fort Collins, Colo. It is quite probable he is an enthusiast, but disinterested parties speak well of the fruit. As an instance, Prof. C. P. Gillette, who is well known in Iowa as a careful observer and careful in expression, says of it: 'I have seen the Dwarf Cherry, grown on Mr. Pennock's place, and in other places near Fort Collins. The bush is a most wonderful bearer. I have yet to see one that was not heavily loaded with fruit. The Cherry is of the size of the Early Richmond, is black when ripe, is very free from insect injuries, and the fruit is good to eat out of hand, as well as when preserved. I certainly consider this Cherry a very valuable addition to our list of cultivated fruits for this locality.' We have the plants growing finely on the College farm, but as yet have not been able to test the fruit or its habit of bearing with us. In leaf, habit of growth, and expression, it varies materially from the sand cherries we have tested. Indeed, Prof. Crandall thinks it belongs to a new species."

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
DIVISION OF POMOLOGY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6, 1892.

Mr. D. J. Piper, Forreston, Ill.:

DEAR SIR:—I have your recent letter, in which you ask for information about the Rocky Mountain Cherry offered by Mr. Pennock, of Colorado. I know the Cherry very well, and also Mr. Pennock, and think that the Cherry is a very good one, especially for the Western States, and feel sure that Mr. Pennock is an honorable man. I have seen and tasted the fruit, and know that the little bushes bear very full while quite young. It is distinct from any other fruit before the public, and is well worthy of trial. The flavor is not first-class, but it is very good when cooked.

Very truly,

H. E. VAN DEMAN, Pomologist.

NEW LONDON, Iowa, Aug. 11, 1893.

Those two Rocky Mountain Cherry trees I bought of you in the spring grow nicely. I admire the foliage—being so ornamental, so oleander like, and different from other kinds.

Most truly yours,

HUGO BEYER.

BALA, Canada, May 29, 1893.

Your trees reached me in splendid condition, and are leafing out nicely, notwithstanding our cold, backward spring. Accept my sincere thanks for your promptness and efficiency in attending to my order. I am highly pleased with your prompt methods, when compared with others. Sincerely yours,

THOMAS BURGESS, P. M.

PRICES, AS LONG AS STOCK HOLDS OUT:

Largest size, 24 to 36 inches	Each, \$1.00	per dozen, \$9.00
Small (postpaid, by mail)	Each, 50 Cts.	per dozen, \$5.00

In addition to other Rocky Mountain fruits and shrubs, we are able to offer a limited number of the following, which we consider well worthy of cultivation, and are sure will please our customers:

ROCKY MOUNTAIN HYBRID CURRANT—Evidently a cross between native Currant and Gooseberry; fruit of a brilliant red color, larger than Fay's, and more productive; with just enough acid to give an agreeable flavor; makes excellent jelly and sauce. Price, 35 cents each; \$3.00 per dozen.

SALMON BERRY—We have often wondered why the Salmon Berry has not been generally cultivated. The fruit is of good size and first-class flavor; too soft for market purposes. As a shrub it is hard to beat; large white flowers, and large dark, green foliage. Remains in blossom a long time, and is sure to please. Price, each 25 cents; \$2.00 per dozen.

CHAS. E. PENNOCK, Fort Collins, Colorado.

OLYMPIA, Washington, May 24, 1893.

The trees came, are in good condition, and larger than I expected. It will not be for lack of roots or thrift if they fail to grow.

Yours, E. L. MINARD.

INTERVALE, New Hampshire, May, 1893.

Am surprised to have received two Improved Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherries from you—all healthy. I wrote you that the one I bought of you was broken off and dry looking, but it is budding out all right. I did not think you would send me more because of the condition you wished to know of. I do not feel just right to accept them, without asking you how much more I shall send you in money. I think in justice to you I ought to do this at least. I cannot afford to do otherwise than what is just right under the circumstances.

RANDALL M. ERVING.

SANTA ROSA, California, March 27, 1893.

The Cherry trees arrived to-day in best condition. Thank you for the extra.

LUTHER BURBANK.

NURSERY, Illinois, March 30, 1893.

Cherries are here—arrived in excellent condition, and are nice plants with splendid roots.

J. V. COTTA.

PALMYRA, Missouri, March 24, 1893.

Plants in good shape. Thanks for extras.

JNO. W. RUSSELL.

GENESEE, Idaho, May 18, 1893.

I am ever so pleased to see the little Rocky Mountain Cherry I got of you covered with bloom; only 16 inches high, and two years old.

Yours, etc.,

T. E. MILLER.

PARRY, New Jersey, Jan. 13, 1893.

They are handsome plants, with a magnificent system of roots, which will make it a pleasure to handle them.

WM. PARRY.

ALMA CITY, Minnesota, March 2, 1893.

They prove to give good satisfaction, and I really believe they are one of the finest fruits that grow.

A. A. WOODLE.

SHIREMANSTOWN, Pa., Feb. 27, 1893.

Allow me to congratulate you on your excellent manner of packing, and to thank you for the very fine, thrifty trees you sent me. They came in as fresh and moist condition as though they had just been packed.

JNO. F. RUFF.

LISBON, Iowa, April 18, 1893.

The trees came in good time and in fine condition. I am more than satisfied with your way of doing business.

Yours, etc.,

CHAS. YEISLEY.

The eminent entomologist of Brockport, N. Y., David Bruce, said on being shown a bearing branch: "Now if I were to gather them, I should simply pick the leaves."

THE IMPROVED DWARF ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY.

This wonderful fruit was first noticed by me, in the summer of 1878, on the banks of the Cache-la-Poudre river, in the mountains of Larimer county, Colorado. It struck me then as being the most valuable wild fruit I had ever seen. I knew that Colorado was noted, and justly so, for the flavor and quality of her native fruits, and here was one that surpassed, in every respect, all the others. I spoke of it at the time to several gardeners and fruit-growers, among whom was Mr. W. C. Hart, and whose testimony is given on the following page of this circular.

When I settled on my present fruit farm in 1881, I at once secured a start of it and have been growing and improving it ever since, and each year my admiration of it has increased.

This cherry is very rare, and is not mentioned in the Botanies of the Rocky Mountains. The following letter from Prof. C. S. Crandall, of the Colorado State Agricultural College, who is among the most learned Botanists of the United States, explains as nearly as can be done, at present writing, the class to which it belongs:

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
DEPT OF BOTANY & HORTICULTURE,
CHARLES S. CRANDALL, M. S.
FORT COLLINS, COLO., NOV. 4, 1892.

Mr. C. E. Pennock, Bellvue, Colo.

DEAR SIR—In reply to your inquiry regarding the botanical relationship of the Dwarf Rocky Mountain cherry, I may say that I am unable to satisfy myself as to its exact position. The plant is not described in the manual of Rocky Mountain Botany. It is closely related to the Eastern Dwarf Sand cherry (*Prunus pumila*), but differs from it in a degree that would seem to warrant the opinion that it is a distinct species. Possibly it might be classed under *Prunus pumila* as a variety, but I am of the opinion that further study will place it as a distinct species. Yours truly,

C. S. CRANDALL.

Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, in his very valuable Bulletin No. 38, speaks of it as belonging to some unclassified specie.



Improved Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry.
(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH OF A BRANCH.)

Prof. H. E. Van Deman, U. S. Pomologist, in a letter written to me last spring, is of opinion that it belongs to a new specie (*Prunus Besseyi*).

But whatever its botanical position, it is certainly a remarkable fruit under cultivation. As hardy as a Wyoming sage brush, it has withstood a temperature of 40° below zero, unharmed in either fruit-bud or branch.

It is the most productive fruit of which I have any knowledge. I have picked sixteen quarts of fruit off a three year old bush. I have picked eighty cherries off a branch twelve inches long of a two year old bush.

The fruit is jet black when ripe, and in size averages somewhat larger than the English Morello

grown here, its season of ripening being after all others are gone. In flavor it is akin to the sweet cherries, and when fully ripe is conceded superior to any fruit grown in this section.

It has the best system of roots of any shrub or tree I have ever planted, which accounts for the wonderful productiveness of plants at such an early age.

If it never bore fruit it would be worthy of cultivation. With its mass of white flowers it would grace any lawn. Indeed, I picked the flowers last spring to make funeral wreaths, and I cannot imagine anything more suitable.

It bears every year, grows to a height of four feet, and has never been affected by insects or diseases. The only fault it has, it colors before ripening.

Of the hundreds of people who have come to see the cherries in fruit, I cannot recall a person who, having ground, did not want some of the plants. All said too much could not be claimed in its favor, nor could the most critical say less after tasting them.

It would be a difficult matter to get higher endorsement than that given on the following pages. Not one person but what was willing to testify in behalf of this valuable new fruit. Not a doubt is left as to its merits—and yet, all this only proves its value in the locality. In other places they may not do so well. They may do better. To those who cannot afford to run the risk, I say keep your money, I do not want it. My stock is limited and I shall only increase it as demand justifies.

Price of plants:—18 inches and above, each, \$1.00; small size, 50 cents.

CHAS. E. PENNOCK,
Nurseryman and Fruit-Grower, Fort Collins, Colo.

TESTIMONIALS.

From the Fort Collins Courier.

Mr. C. E. Pennock has in course of preparation a circular bulletin, which will contain a description and history of the famous Dwarf Rocky Mountain cherry, with which he is having such wonderful success in propagating, improving and growing, together with numerous testimonials by state and county officials and leading citizens, all attesting their appreciation of the great value of the shrub and its fruit. Those who know anything about the Rocky Mountain cherry have no hesitation in commending it in the highest terms to gardeners and fruit growers. The shrub is as hardy as a mountain pine, as easily cultivated and propagated as a gooseberry, as prolific and steady a bearer as a currant bush. The fruit is as large as the Morello cherry, is uniform in size, and is far superior in richness of coloring and delicacy of flavor. For preserves or to eat out of hand it has no equal in the line of pitted fruits. Its beauty and value as an ornamental shrub for the garden or lawn commends it to every lover of the beautiful in nature. It is free from every known tree disease, and is susceptible of wonderful improvement in form of shrub and character of fruit. This, Mr. Pennock has clearly demonstrated. It is fast superceding all varieties of the cherry for garden cultivation.—*Courier*, Oct. 13, 1892.

A New Variety of Cherry.

From the Rocky Mountain Collegian.

The "Improved Dwarf Rocky Mountain cherry," which has been introduced by Mr. C. E. Pennock, of Bellvue, and is now distributed from his nursery, is a decided acquisition to our list of fruits. It ripens about a month later than other cherries. When fully ripe it is a pleasant fruit to eat out of hand, and it makes a delicious preserve. The plants are bushy in habit, two to four feet high. When loaded with fruit the branches bend to, and rest upon, the ground. Of its prolificacy nothing need be said, that quality being fully shown by the illustration herewith presented.

Botanically, the position of the plant is somewhat anomalous. It is not mentioned in the manual of Western Botany, and we do not know its exact range. It is found sparingly in the foot-hills, and in the canon of the Cache-la-Poudre. It is closely related to the dwarf sand cherry (*Prunus pumila*), which ranges from Minnesota east to the Atlantic, but it differs from the Eastern plant in habit of growth, leaves and fruit, and we incline to the belief that the Western plant is worthy of specific distinction. The form common in Nebraska, and known as the "Nebraska Sand cherry," seems to occupy a place intermediate between the Eastern sand cherry and the Rocky Mountain cherry. Further study is necessary in order

to determine the relative positions of these different forms.

The cherry as cultivated by Mr. Pennock shows decided improvement over the wild form, and it is probable that the limit of improvement has not been reached.

From the Board of World's Fair Managers for Colorado.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT,
DR. ALEXANDER SHAW.
DENVER, Colo., Oct. 11, 1892.

To Fruit Growers:

This is to certify that I have seen growing in the nurseries, and also fruiting on the grounds of Chas. E. Pennock, the Improved Dwarf Rocky Mountain cherry, and I regard it as a very valuable adjunct, worthy of culture.

I have eaten of the fruit and in form of jellies and marmalades, and pronounce it good.

The shrub is hardy and a good bearer at two years old.
ALEX. SHAW.
Secretary Colorado State Bureau of Horticulture.

OFFICE OF W. C. HART,
SUP'T MINING DEPT (NORTHERN DIV'S'N.)
WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSION.

FORT COLLINS, Colo., March 4, 1892.

Mr. Pennock:

DEAR SIR—Yours of March 2nd at hand, and in reply, as to my opinion in regard to the Improved Dwarf Rocky Mountain cherry, I can say that I think it a very valuable acquisition to the small fruit family. I have grown it for twelve years, and I find it strictly hardy and a prolific bearer. It will commence to fruit at two years old, and in size will compare favorably with the English Morello, is much sweeter, and a better sauce and table fruit.

The stock that I have is what you told me of thirteen years ago. I went up in the mountains and got the stock the next spring.

Yours truly, W. C. HART.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
DEPT OF ZOOLOGY & ENTOMOLOGY,
CLARENCE P. GILLETTE, M. S.
FORT COLLINS, Colo., Nov. 5, 1892.

I have seen the Dwarf Rocky Mountain cherry, grown on Mr. C. E. Pennock's place and in other places near Fort Collins. The bush is a most wonderful bearer. I have yet to see one that was not heavily loaded with fruit.

The cherry is of the size of the Early Richmond, is black when ripe, is very free from insect injuries, and the fruit is good to eat out of hand as well as when preserved.

I certainly consider this cherry a very valuable addition to our list of cultivated fruits for this locality. Very truly,

C. P. GILLETTE.

CITY OF FORT COLLINS,
W. B. MINER, MAYOR.

FORT COLLINS, Colo., Oct. 2, 1892.

C. E. Pennock, Esq., Fort Collins:

DEAR SIR—Looking at your Improved Dwarf Rocky Mountain cherry, I was surprised to see how prolific it was. I think it is the finest cherry I ever saw, and it certainly cannot be beat for bearing qualities.

I hope you will introduce the cherry all over the country, for I am certain everyone who tries the fruit will like it.

Yours truly, W. B. MINER.

FOSSIL CREEK FRUIT FARM,
J. S. MCCLELLAND, PROP.

FORT COLLINS, Colo., Oct. 17, 1892.

The Improved Rocky Mountain cherry is a most wonderful bearer, excellent for eating and cooking, and with me the only profitable cherry.

It is perfectly hardy and bears full crops when but a few years old.

J. S. MCCLELLAND.

OFFICE OF SCHROEDER & BEACH,
LARGEST DEALERS IN FRUIT IN NORTHERN COLORADO.

FORT COLLINS, Colo., Oct. 28, 1892.

This is to certify that I have seen the Improved Dwarf Rocky Mountain cherry growing, and must say that I would consider them a very profitable cherry for anyone to raise, as they have an excellent flavor, and are very prolific in bearing.

Fruit growers would find a ready market for them at a good price.

F. J. SCHROEDER.

LARIMER COUNTY COURT,
H. I. GARBUTT, JUDGE.

FORT COLLINS, Colo., Oct. 31, 1892.

Chas. E. Pennock, Fort Collins, Colo:

DEAR SIR—I am surprised to see the great improvement you have made in the Dwarf Rocky Mountain cherry and hope to see it in every garden in the county.

I feel that the care you have given this native cherry, and the high state of perfection to which you have brought it, is deserving of the highest commendation.

Yours truly, H. I. GARBUTT.

WALNUT GROVE FRUIT FARM,
SAWIN & BARLOW, PROP'S.

SHERIDAN, Wyoming, Sept. 10, 1892.

Mr Pennock, Fort Collins, Colo:

DEAR SIR—I am much pleased with the Dwarf Mountain cherry I got of you this spring. They made a good growth this season after their trip of 17 days by wagon. They have not fruited yet, being only yearling plants, but from what I saw of them in Colorado, I believe they are a very valuable variety.

Will report after fruiting.

GEORGE W. BARLOW.

FORT COLLINS, Colo., Oct. 31, 1892.

The Improved Dwarf Rocky Mountain cherry, propagated and grown by Charles E. Pennock, I consider a valuable acquisition to Colorado's cultivated fruits—very hardy and an early and prolific bearer, and when loaded with fruit is a thing of beauty.

W. F. WATROUS,
Fruit Grower and President of Larimer
County Horticultural Society.

FORT COLLINS, Colo., March 5, 1892.

Mr. Chas. E. Pennock:

In answer to your inquiry regarding the Mountain cherry, I will say I have cultivated the cherry for the past five years. I consider them to be the best of any cherry grown here. I grow the Early Richmond and Morello, but like the Mountain cherry the best. I am almost 88 years old, and would like to see the Mountain cherry sent to all parts of the country.

I think they will become one of the most valuable of cherries. We could have sold four times more than we raised at ten cents a quart.

ABRAHAM HILL.

HARRIS' HOTEL,
NEW WINDSOR, COLO., AUG. 28, 1892.

Mr. Pennock:

Dear Sir—We will not have any more cherries to spare, as I must save enough for my jelly. I think there is nothing to equal them.

Very respectfully, yours,

MRS. ROBT HARRIS.

OFFICE OF B. B. HARRIS,
BREEDER OF AND DEALER IN GRADE HORSES,
AND PURE BRED DEVON CATTLE.
FORT COLLINS, COLO., OCT. 8, 1892.

Mr. Chas. E. Pennock, City:

Dear Sir—With regard to your Improved Dwarf Rocky Mountain cherry, I cannot speak too highly in its praise. Its loaded branches of fruit are as pleasing to the eye, as is the cherry itself to the palate. In size it is equal to the Morello, and by virtue of its regular and prolific yield is, from the mercenary fruit grower's point of view, as superior to other varieties grown in our state, as it must, in taste, be such to everyone.

Trusting your success in introducing it may be co-equal with the value of the fruit.

Yours, very truly,

B. B. HARRIS.

DISTRICT COURT LARIMER COUNTY, COLO.,
JOHN C. HANNA, CLERK.
FORT COLLINS, COLO., OCT. 14, 1892.

C. E. Pennock, Esq., Fort Collins Colo:

Dear Sir—I am a good deal interested in the Improved Dwarf Rocky Mountain cherry you are growing, having watched it this year from flowering to fruit. The sight shown me last August of the two hundred trees loaded down with fruit, I shall not forget. For prolific bearing I have never seen anything to equal it.

The preserves are of an excellent quality, as well as the fruit in its natural state. I shall want to plant all the trees I can find room for in my garden next spring.

Resp'y, JNO. C. HANNA.

Fort Collins, Colo., Oct. 20, 1892.

Mr. C. E. Pennock, Fort Collins, Colo:

Dear Sir—It gives me pleasure to testify in behalf of the many excellent qualities of the Rocky Mountain cherry which you are cultivating so successfully in this valley.

I know of no variety of cherry that I would prefer to that, and when I consider the wonderfully prolific character of the shrub, its beauty and its hardy nature, the ease with which it is improved, propagated and cultivated, I am bound to believe that it is destined to become a general favorite with gardeners and fruit growers.

The fruit is simply delicious. I hope to see it growing in every garden of the state.

Very resp'y, yours, C. W. RAMER,

Postmaster.

OFFICE OF SHERIFF OF LARIMER COUNTY,
WM. T. BRANSOM, SHERIFF.
Fort Collins, Colo., Oct. 6, 1892.

Mr. Chas. E. Pennock:

Dear Sir—Will say in reply to yours of last week in regard to the Rocky Mountain cherry, that after having made a thorough examination of them as to quantity, quality and expense of growing and gathering, that they are superior to any cherry I have ever seen.

Yours truly,

W. T. BRANSOM.

OFFICE OF ASSESSOR OF LARIMER CO., COLO.,
D. A. WEAVER, ASSESSOR.
Fort Collins, Colo., Sept. 29, 1892.

Mr. Chas. E. Pennock:

Dear Sir—The Improved Dwarf Rocky Mountain cherry, you are raising and have for sale, is the finest thing of the kind I have ever seen—very prolific and fine flavored and the coming cherry for fruit men.

Very truly, etc,

D. A. WEAVER.

FORT COLLINS PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

Fort Collins, Colo., Oct. 1, 1892.

Chas. E. Pennock, Esq:

Dear Sir—It has given me great pleasure to learn that you are cultivating and improving the Dwarf Rocky Mountain cherry. Having resided in Colorado for twenty years, I have seen this cherry in its native state, and have also seen the same after cultivation by you.

I have also had some of the trees growing in my garden for years and can say that they are a very superior fruit; that this is the natural climate for their growth; that they live through the winters and never freeze; that they bear very prolific, more so than any cherry of which I know, and every year without fail; that they are pleasant to the taste, and for preserving purposes they are unexcelled by any cherry grown, and not equalled by any that can be raised in this climate.

I can cheerfully commend it to all who are desirous of raising fine varieties of fruit.

Yours sincerely,

JAY H. BOUGHTON.

OFFICE OF J. W. NORVELL,
ATT'Y AT LAW,

Fort Collins, Colo., Sept. 30, 1892.

Chas. E. Pennock, Esq:

Dear Sir—Yours of 24th inst. has just just reached me. In reply, will say that I take great pleasure in testifying my appreciation of your Improved Rocky Mountain cherry.

Having in times past, while amongst the canons and gorges of the Rockies, seen the Rocky Mountain cherry in its native state, and having gathered it from the wild bushes and eaten of it, I know that in its native state it had many merits to recommend it as a choice variety, and having recently examined and sampled some of the luscious and delicious Improved Rocky Mountain cherry grown upon your beautiful farm in Pleasant Valley, I can cordially say that it has only to be seen and eaten to recommend it above almost every other variety.

Hoping that it may become as popular as it deserves, I remain truly yours,

J. W. NORVELL.

OFFICE OF S. T. HAMILTON,
SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,
Larimer County, Colo.

Fort Collins, Colo., Oct. 6, 1892.

Mr. Chas. E. Pennock:

Dear Sir—I have visited your cherry garden at the north of this city. I thought I had seen remarkable fruitage prior to this visit, but the Rocky Mountain cherry is certainly the most prolific plant I have ever seen.

The size and flavor of this cherry, as well as the quantity produced, make it of great value. Resp'y,

S. T. HAMILTON.

Superintendent of Schools.

CITY OF FORT COLLINS,
W. B. MINER, Mayor.

Fort Collins, Colo., Nov. 1, 1892.

Chas. E. Pennock:

Dear Sir—The Improved Dwarf Rocky Mountain cherry that you are introducing, is the most prolific I have ever seen, and the flavor is delicious. It should be in every person's garden, and it will be when the people begin to know that there is such a tree growing. It is not only a profitable tree, but a curiosity also. Yours truly,

CHAS. B. ROSENOW,

City Clerk.

FFICE OF COUNTY TREASURER,
Larimer County, Colo.

Fort Collins, Colo., Oct. 5, 1892.

Chas. E. Pennock, Esq:

Dear Sir—Regarding the Improved Dwarf Rocky Mountain cherry, which I had the pleasure of examining just lately, must say I was astonished as to its yield of fruit and the decisive cherry flavor it had.

When once introduced it can only be a short time till every garden will be supplied and it become a valuable and staple fruit.

Yours resp'y, F. P. STOVER.

OFFICE OF J. T. BUDROW,
COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER,
Larimer County.

Fort Collins, Colo., Oct. 1, 1892.

Chas. E. Pennock:

Dear Sir—I take pleasure in bearing witness to the success achieved by you in the propagation of the “Improved Dwarf Rocky Mountain cherry.” It is, indeed, a wonderful little tree that will bear such a quantity of luscious fruit and at a season of the year when all other cherries are out of the market.

Being so entirely hardy and easy of culture, I am sure that everyone who has a tree of any kind will not do without this cherry. The trees I procured of you some time ago are doing splendidly and I shall want some more in the spring. Very truly, yours,

J. T. BUDROW.

Fort Collins, Colo., July 2, 1892.

Chas. E. Pennock, Esq., Proprietor Apple Grove Fruit Farm:

Dear Sir—Permit me to thank you for the two cherry trees which you so kindly planted in my yard during my absence.

I first saw these cherry bushes growing

wild in a mountain ravine in Boulder county, while on a hunting expedition in 1863, and was much pleased to learn you had brought them under cultivation. They will surely prove a bonanza for you for I never saw a finer fruit.

Those which I saw in '63 grew only about 20 inches high, but were weighted to the ground with the most delicious fruit I ever tasted.

Wishing you the greatest success in life, I remain, truly yours,
J. E. DuBOIS,
Member State Board of Agriculture.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
LARIMER COUNTY, COLO.,
F. R. BAKER, Chairman.

Fort Collins, Colo., Oct. 10, 1892.

Chas. E. Pennock, Esq., Fort Collins, Colo:

Dear Sir—I have examined and tested your “Rocky Mountain Cherry” raised on your fruit farm, and consider them first-class—either for eating raw or cooking. They are very prolific and hardy. Yours truly,

F. R. BAKER.

OFFICE OF ASSESSOR, LARIMER COUNTY, COLO.,
D. A. WEAVER, Assessor.

Fort Collins, Colo., Sept. 29, 1892.

Mr. C. E. Pennock:

Dear Sir—Having thoroughly investigated the virtues of the Dwarf Rocky Mountain cherry, I find that it excels in many points.
1st. That it will endure longer drouth and more severe cold than any other variety of the cherry.

2nd. In regularity of bearing.

3rd. In quantity of fruit borne.

4th. In quality of fruit.

This variety has certainly many advantages over any other cherry cultivated.

Yours, very resp'ly,

J. M. MCCREERY.

Fort Collins, Colo., Oct. 12, 1892.

C. E. Pennock:

Dear Sir—Wish to say that after due test of your improved Rocky Mountain cherry, I consider it one of the best, especially for sauce and preserves. Yours truly,

F. D. ABBOTT.

Rocky Mountain Fruits and Shrubs of Merit.

THE BUFFALO BERRY (*Shepherdia argentea*)—A shrub which flourishes from Colorado northward. Exceedingly productive, of bright red, rather acid fruit, which equals for the same purposes either the cranberry or currant. Under cultivation, the shrub becomes a tree, the size of fruit increasing in proportion. Imagine a tree twenty to twenty-five feet high, literally covered with bright scarlet berries, glistening in the sunshine, with just enough silvery foilage to make the contrast pleasing to the eye, and you have the Buffalo Berry under cultivation. Price of trees 4 to 5 feet, each, 50 cents; per dozen, \$3.50; small, each, 25 cents, per dozen, \$2.00.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN PLUM (*Prunus Americana*)—A rather dwarf growing tree, very productive, hardy. Fruit varies somewhat in size, color and flavor; excellent for preserves, etc. Price: 2 to 3 feet, each, 25 cents; per dozen, \$2.00.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN DWARF JUNE BERRY (*Amelanchier alnifolia*)—A low shrub or bush that grows from two to four feet high; fruit similar to huckleberry, excellent to eat out of hand or for pies; perfectly hardy. The best of the kind I have ever tested. Valuable as an ornamental shrub. Price: Each, 25 cents; per dozen, \$2.00.

NATIVE CURRANT (*Ribes aureum*)—Grows to the height of four to six feet; color black, sometimes yellow; similar to Crandall's tree currant; fruit valuable for some purposes. When in blossom a thing of beauty. Price: Each, 25 cents; per dozen, \$2.00.

MOUNTAIN CURRANT (*Ribes cereum*)—Is a novelty; has pink blossom with a peculiarly pleasant fragrance; fruit red, hanging on bushes a long time; a taste can be acquired for the fruit; worthy of culture. Price: Each, 25 cents; per dozen, \$2.00.

THIMBLE BERRY (*Rubus deliciosus*)—One of the most beautiful shrubs growing wild in the Rocky Mountains; four to six feet high; has large white blossoms with some fragrance, and remains in bloom a long time; fruit large and sweet—relished by children and birds. Prices: Large plants, each, 50 cents; per dozen, \$3.50. Small plants, each, 25 cents; per dozen, \$2.00.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN HUCKLEBERRY (*Vaccinium myrtilus*)—A dwarf growing shrub from six to twelve inches high; fruit purple, rather small, but of exquisite flavor. Price: 50 cents per dozen.

OREGON GRAPE (*Berberis repens*), a low shrub, less than a foot high; fruit dark blue, very acid. A tea made from the root is very valuable as a medicine for fevers and kindred diseases. Price: Per dozen, 50 cents.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SNOWBALL—From two to four feet high; flowers, somewhat smaller than the ordinary snowball, of a pinkish cast; very beautiful. Price: Each, 50 cents.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CLEMATIS (*Verticillaris*)—Flower from two to three inches across; bluish purple in color; very beautiful. Price: Each, \$1.00.

CLEMATIS (*Ligusticifolia*)—A great climber, producing a great abundance of white flowers. Price: Each, \$1.00.

Address all orders to

CHAS. E. PENNOCK,
Fort Collins, Colorado.

ORDER BLANK.

CHAS. E. PENNOCK,

Nurseryman and Fruit-Grower,

Fort Collins, Colo.:

Please send the following bill of goods by _____
marked : _____

QUANTITY.	NAME.	RATE.	AMOUNT.
.....	Imp. Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry.	.....	.....
.....	Buffalo Berry.....	.....	.....
.....	Rocky Mountain Plum.....	.....	.....
.....	“ “ Dwarf June Berry..	.....	.....
.....	Native Currant.....	.....	.....
.....	Thimble Berry .....	.....	.....
.....	Rocky Mountain Huckleberry .....	.....	.....
.....	Oregon Grape .....	.....	.....
.....	Rocky Mountain Snow Ball.....	.....	.....
.....	“ “ Clematis.....	.....	.....
.....	Salmon Berry .....	.....	.....
.....	Rocky Mountain Hybrid Currant...	.....	.....

Total..... \$.....

Amount enclosed..... \$.....

Name

Postoffice

County

State



When at the World's Fair, notice my
Fruit Trees planted

IN ARBORÆTUM.

You will see none finer ; they made
a growth the past season of 18
inches. Not one has died.

Also, take a look at my 125 varie-
ties of Strawberries and other potted
plants,

COLORADO EXHIBIT.

